

FRONTLINES



U.S. Agency for International Development

March/April 2001

LONG-TERM RESPONSE TO DISASTERS:

U.S. Embassy bombing in Kenya
Children of Chernobyl



The Front Lines of a Long Twilight Struggle for Freedom

— John F. Kennedy

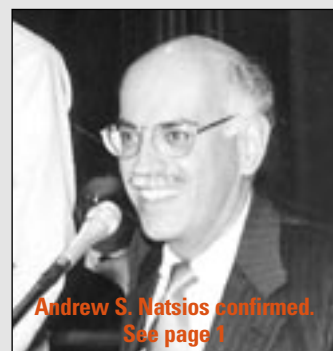
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Cover: Photo by the Nation Group.
Victims run away from bomb-shattered
U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya,
Aug. 7, 1998.



Andrew S. Natsios confirmed.
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FRONT LINES

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Andrew S. Natsios confirmed as USAID administrator

Andrew S. Natsios, nominated by the president and confirmed by the Senate to be USAID administrator, was sworn in on May 1, 2001.

During his April 25 confirmation hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Natsios expressed his strong belief in the need for a foreign assistance program, saying, "As a great power, I believe America must have a foreign assistance program to accomplish its foreign policy objectives and to express the deep humanitarian instincts of the American people. Properly managed, it is a powerful instrument for the president to influence the course of events around the world."

Natsios said he will focus program funds on conflict prevention and resolution, in conjunction with existing efforts by the departments of State and Defense; focus more resources on economic development to reduce poverty and on agricultural development to reduce

hunger and malnutrition; and maintain pre-eminent international leadership in health, including women's reproductive health, child survival, HIV/AIDS, infectious diseases, and nutrition.

Natsios stated that governments, while still essential, are not the only institutions through which public services are provided. He said the role of religious institutions, non-governmental organizations, private foundations, universities, and the private sector in providing services and accomplishing public objectives has dramatically increased. USAID will undertake a much more systematic effort to leverage its funds and technical expertise with those of these private institutions to serve poor people in the developing world and build stronger, self-sustaining local institutions. Natsios stressed that these public-private partnerships will profoundly change the model through which USAID does its business with a greater role for private institutions



Andrew S. Natsios introduces his wife, Elizabeth, and son, Philip, at the start of his confirmation hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on April 25. He was introduced to the committee by Rep. Frank Wolf (R-Va.) (left) and Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.).

Andrew S. Natsios most recently served as chairman of the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority. Before that, he was secretary of administration and finance for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and vice president of World Vision. Natsios served as assistant administrator for Food and Humanitarian Assistance (now the Bureau for Humanitarian Response) from 1991 to 1993 and as director of the Office of

Foreign Disaster Assistance from 1989 to 1991. He served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1975 to 1987 and is a 22-year veteran of the U.S. Army Reserves. A graduate of Georgetown University, Natsios received a master's degree in public administration from Harvard University. He is married to Elizabeth Macdonald Natsios. They have three children, Emily, Alexander and Philip.



Then-acting Administrator Donald Pressley welcomes Secretary of State Colin L. Powell to USAID headquarters in the Ronald Reagan Building Feb. 8. Secretary Powell met with agency senior staff, who presented an overview of USAID and its mission.

in development in the future.

Natsios also emphasized that USAID must do business differently and must overhaul the central management systems – the procurement system, finance and budgeting systems, personnel system, and information management system through which the agency does its work. He pointed out that USAID's career officers are demoralized and frustrated by

these systems, which make it nearly impossible for them to get their work done. Natsios said that he plans to spend the first year personally supervising the reconstruction of these four critical management systems. ■

—Cook is a legislative program specialist in the Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs.

Up from the ashes: Hope and help to survivors after the August 1998 bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi

On what he thought would be the last day of his life, Boniface lit a bonfire next to his house near Nairobi and tossed in his few remaining possessions.

He then climbed aboard a bus and traveled up through winding roads to a green place where he had never been before: Meru, the heavenly mountain region of central Kenya. When he passed snow-capped Mount Kenya — God's home, according to traditional beliefs — he got off the bus.

He then bought rat poison, mixed it with soda, and drank it.

"I was not worth anything. I did not deserve anything," says Boniface (not his real name). "I was rejected, and I rejected myself."

Boniface is one of thousands of victims of the Aug. 7, 1998, bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi. He had been on a bus a few feet from the embassy when the bomb went off. His groin and pelvic area were slashed by flying glass when the bus windows blew out. For weeks he



Colleagues and bystanders help get a bombing victim out of the U.S. Embassy building, Aug. 7, 1998.

talk without crying and terrified of walking in the city where his business was based, Boniface broke down. Two years after the bombing, he attempted suicide. "He did not feel understood,"

bombing, their families and families of those who were killed. "If they feel they are understood, you can be sure that 50 percent of the treatment is done."

Ndetei, Boniface and his family have worked intensively in individual and group counseling sessions since the suicide attempt. Boniface was also fortunate to have strong family support. Ndetei recalled that at one family therapy session, "We literally had problems stopping them from hugging each other. We could see the affection in them."

Boniface confirms the progress he has made since his bleak moment in Meru: "I'm not

feeling the same. I've changed because I've met this great doctor, and they gave me some ideas of the family. Counseling has helped me so much."

Such counseling sessions are part of a \$37 million package of assistance USAID offered to the victims of the bombing, which claimed 213 lives and injured more than 5,000 people.

For the physically injured, USAID-funded non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other service providers covered the cost of medical bills and worked to provide the permanently disabled with skills and tools to live independent lives. For the traumatized, a mental health program of assis-

"I'm not feeling the same. ... Counseling has helped me so much."

walked on crutches, even as he tried to keep up his small business — hawking clothing at a city market. His body slowly healed, but his mind did not. Unable to function sexually or to

says Dr. David Ndetei, a psychiatrist who has helped patients like Boniface come back from the brink. Dr. Ndetei is part of a USAID-funded mental health program for survivors of the

tance and referrals to qualified psychiatrists, psychologists and counselors has reached more than 1,000 direct and indirect victims.

For the owners of the more than 200 damaged and destroyed buildings, USAID provided more than \$12 million of assistance to

USAID pays the school fees for children whose parents died or were disabled by the bombing, provides widows with loans and training to maintain their self-sufficiency and has even assisted in a "victims exchange" between survivors of the Oklahoma City

Kenya. "American assistance to the victims has been key in rebuilding not just damaged bodies and buildings, but the spirit of partnership between Kenya and the United States."

Over the long term, the USAID mission is working with government of Kenya authorities and local groups to assist the nation build its own capacity to respond to future disasters. Safe, hygienic USAID-funded blood transfusion centers are being built across the country, hospitals and ambulance services have benefited from "first-responder" training and a USAID-funded program of "Disaster Education and Community Preparedness" is being implemented countrywide.

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"American assistance to the victims has been key in rebuilding not just damaged bodies and buildings, but the spirit of partnership between Kenya and the United States."

restore and rebuild. Hundreds of small and medium-sized businesses that were damaged by the bombing benefited from a \$6 million program of loans and grants.

and Nairobi bombings.

"The bombing in Nairobi was an unprecedented event and deserves an unprecedented response," says Jonathan Conly, director of USAID's mission to



Bleeding victim is led to safety after the embassy bombing in 1998.

USAID assistance to victims of the Aug. 7, 1998, bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi

Humanitarian, health and economic support: \$842,306

(Includes: trauma counseling, medical services, payment of hospital bills of the injured)

Medical follow-up: \$5,005,404

(Includes: reimbursement of Nairobi hospitals; medical follow-up of the injured, mental health counseling)

Socioeconomic assistance to victims: \$2,835,329

(Includes: rehabilitation of the disabled and school fees for children of the deceased and disabled)

Rehabilitation and reconstruction: \$13,108,773

(Includes: building assessments, reconstruction of infrastructure, purchase of a new building to replace the destroyed Ufundi-Sacco Society Building)

Assistance to private business: \$6,218,852

(Includes: assessments of damages to small and medium-sized businesses, grants and loans to affected businesses)

Preparedness for disasters: \$6,063,624

(Includes: construction of blood transfusion centers, blood safety training, purchase of cooling units and a generator for Nairobi's mortuary, national disaster planning)

Project support services: \$3,775,295

(Includes: monitoring and evaluation, overhead for USAID/Kenya's Bomb Response Unit, "lessons learned" document)



The embassy bombing took 213 lives and injured more than 5,000, almost all of them Kenyans.

(continued from page 3)

Recovering from “...this monster they called a bomb blast”

“I am so, so grateful for the U.S. government. I would not be having my eye today. The comfort, the politeness [they gave], it alleviated the pain.”

— Mary, a bomb survivor whose eye was injured by flying glass. USAID has assisted thousands of injured to heal through emergency and follow-up medical programs.

as well as the economic support we need.”

— Jane, 39, member of a widows group that receives loans from USAID to support small businesses.

“I have been unable to entirely depend on myself without the help of my wife after this monster they called the bomb blast. I pay tribute to our teachers for the encouragement that they have injected in me as I am feeling undisturbed and waking up to the reality that I am

sponsored “outward bound” rehabilitation retreat.

“The director of USAID was very supportive. They always gave us a chance to air our views, anytime we wanted to meet with them; they never turned us down.”
— Judith Mango, chairperson of Ufundi-Sacco Society. Ufundi lost

more than 40 of its employees when its office building was destroyed by the bomb blast. USAID helped to purchase a replacement building. ■

—Driscoll is an independent writer/consultant for USAID’s Bomb Response Unit.

“The bombing in Nairobi was an unprecedented event and deserves an unprecedented response.”

“The widows group has helped so much. We support each other. We help each other. It gives us someone to talk to who understands what we are going through,

myself and have confidence that I can carry on with life just like other people.”

— Chege, a disabled bomb victim, who benefited from a USAID-



USAID funds rehabilitation for blinded bombing victims at the Kenya Society for the Blind through the Adventist Development and Relief Agency.

Winter of earthquakes and floods

The year began with emergency relief missions in response to major earthquakes in India and El Salvador and new flooding in Mozambique. Earthquakes on Jan. 13 and Feb. 13 in El Salvador reached magnitudes of 7.6 and 6.6 on the Richter scale, and an earthquake measured 7.7 in India on Jan. 26.

India

The official death toll had reached 16,927 by the end of February, according to the Indian government, with 166,836 injured and approximately 600,000 people made homeless. A total of 15.7 million people were affected as nearly 350,000 houses were destroyed and more than 750,000 damaged, in addition to school-rooms, hospitals and health centers.

Total USAID emergency assistance as of Feb. 28 was \$8.2 million. The USAID mission to India also reprogrammed \$10 million for reconstruction activities.

El Salvador

The earthquakes exactly one month apart in El Salvador killed a total of 1,159 people and injured 8,122, destroying more than 149,000 houses and damaging an additional 185,000.

USAID responded to the two earthquakes with a total of \$14.5 million in emergency assistance as of March 15. For more than 10 years, the agency's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance has provided extensive training in El Salvador and neighboring Central American countries to increase their capacity to prepare for and respond to natural disasters. OFDA also contributes funds to Geo-Hazards International to reduce seismic hazards in San Salvador and 12 other earthquake-prone cities on the Pacific Rim.

President George W. Bush met with El Salvador's President Flores on March 2 and pledged \$52 million in post-earthquake reconstruction assistance for fiscal year



USAID/Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) Field Base Camp in Bhuj, India.

2001, to be channeled through the USAID mission to El Salvador.

Mozambique

Heavy rains over Mozambique and its upstream neighbors caused the Zambezi and Shire rivers to rise continuously since January, flooding areas in Tete, Zambezia and Sofala provinces. Almost half-a-million

people were affected by the floods, with 90,000 displaced and 75 deaths. The government of Mozambique declared a flood emergency Feb. 21 and appealed to the international community for \$30 million in emergency assistance.

As of early March, the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance and the USAID mission to Mozambique had provided almost \$1.5 million in air support for logistics and assessment, air cargo transport and aerial surveys, management of temporary accommodation centers and transit camps and provision of health, water and sanitation services.

In response to the devastating floods in January and February 2000, the U.S. Congress approved \$160 million in supplemental funds in fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for southern Africa floods. Of this amount, \$136.5 million was provided to Mozambique to rehabilitate infrastructure to a standard that will reduce flood damage, provide assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises, provide resettlement grants for 100,000 flood-affected families and implement disaster preparedness activities. ■



Mudslides in El Salvador following the Jan. 13 earthquake.

USAID's Chernobyl Childhood Illness Program addresses long-term problems from a nuclear disaster

A massive effort is under way in the area of northern Ukraine most affected by the April 1986 explosion of the nuclear reactor near Chernobyl to screen and treat 80,000 children and adolescents for thyroid cancer and psychological problems. USAID is funding the Chernobyl Childhood Illness Program (CCIP), which brings together a consortium of U.S. health care professionals in collaboration with Ukrainian health officials.

Screening and treatment

began in May 1998, after Congress provided \$4 million to address health problems among children exposed to nuclear radiation from the Chernobyl accident. The exact number of people who died of radiation sickness following the accident has never been officially released. Anecdotal accounts of fetal and newborn abnormalities in humans and animals, as well as reports of increases in the overall incidence of cancers and other diseases, have not been scientifically evaluated.

Dramatic increases in thyroid cancer and depression have been documented, however. Thyroid cancer is a very rare disease among children in most of the world (the incidence is less than one child per million). This was the case in Ukraine before the nuclear accident. Within a few years after the Chernobyl accident, however, the incidence was from 30 to 100 times greater among children in the highly contaminated regions of Ukraine and Belarus, which were exposed to radioactive iodine from the

Chernobyl explosion.

Among the youngsters ages 12-18 screened, severe depression has been reported in approximately 15 percent and suicidal tendencies in about 1.5 percent in the four Ukrainian provinces in which USAID's CCIP is working. Ukraine is currently undergoing a significant political and socioeconomic transition, so other factors besides the Chernobyl disaster may be related to this high incidence of depression and suicide. Reliable statistics on psychosocial problems among Ukrainian children prior to Chernobyl are not available. CCIP is planning to screen a control group of Ukrainian children from areas not affected by Chernobyl fallout radiation to try to better understand the extent to which the high incidence of psychosocial problems is related to the Chernobyl accident.

When the Chernobyl nuclear reactor overheated and exploded on April 26, 1986, a cloud of radioactive particles erupted through a hole in the roof of the reactor. During the next several days, particles of radioactive iodine, cesium, strontium and other chemicals fell across western Russia, northern Ukraine, southern Belarus and, to a lesser extent, in other countries in the region. The fallout from the Chernobyl explosion was 100 times that produced by the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Soviet authorities recognized the significance of the accident almost at once, but the people in contaminated areas and the rest



Dr. Vycheslav Urizschenko performs an ultrasound thyroid screening on a boy named Sasha at Volyn Oblast Children's Hospital in Lutsk. Thyroid cancer is normally extremely rare among children around the world, but is 30 to 100 times more common in northern Ukraine provinces where fallout was high from the Chernobyl nuclear reactor explosion in 1986.



Mobile units funded by USAID are screening children for psychological problems and thyroid abnormalities in Ukrainian provinces where exposure to radioactive iodine was highest.

of the world were told very little before Swedish scientists detected radioactivity in their country three days later.

It was not until two years later, in 1988, that doctors in Ukraine and Belarus detected a sharp increase in thyroid cancer among children in the contaminated regions. A group of international experts confirmed these findings. The Ukrainian government began a program of screening to identify children at risk for thyroid cancer at that time, but lack of resources severely limited that effort.

Now, 15 years after the Chernobyl explosion, the effects of the nuclear disaster continue to plague the people exposed to the radiation and those who live in the fallout zone.

A holistic approach to nuclear disaster

The Chernobyl nuclear fallout not only had medical and public health consequences, but psychosocial and economic effects as well. To reach the CCIP's estimated target population of 80,000 children at risk, the consortium designed a holistic public

health/medical/psychosocial program. It includes public awareness and health promotion, ultrasound thyroid screening, administration of the Children's Depression Inventory (CDI) to detect depression, a formal referral system for children who require advanced medical and psychosocial care and follow-up measures after referral to ensure that medical and psychosocial care is received.

The consortium staff trained 280 school physicians and university medical faculty; 50 UNESCO staff; and 517 school and clinical psychologists, social workers and paraprofessionals. In addition, 142 local leaders were trained to organize community support groups for the children and their families.

The Chernobyl Childhood Illness Program was designed by USAID's mission to Ukraine and a consortium of U.S. organizations (Counterpart International; University of Pittsburgh, School of Medicine, Department of Pediatrics; Drew University Graduate School; Fordham University, Graduate School of Social Services; Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, School

of Medicine, Department of Pediatrics; Overseas Strategic Consulting Inc.; and Medical Service Corporation International (managing partner).

CCIP established a Ukrainian American Health Center (UAHC) in each of four oblasts (provinces) — Rivne, Cherkassy, Volyn and Zhytomyr — with computerized data systems to collect, store and analyze screening, diagnostic and referral information. USAID also funded

four (soon to be five) mobile units equipped with portable ultrasound machines for thyroid screening, each staffed by a Ukrainian physician ultrasonographer and three psychologists, all trained by their U.S. consortium counterparts.

The mobile screening units operate all year, visiting schools while they are in session and children's camps during the summer. The teams usually work

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"These investments in our children's health will come back to you by heartfelt gratitude and goodness."

"It is difficult to overrate the program value, as it was the first psychosocial screening program in the territory of Ukraine that helped children and adolescents living in contaminated regions. A lot of families anew found their moral certainty, they ensured they are not alone with their sorrows and troubles, they obtained hope for the health and happy future of their children."

Serhiy Rak, M.D., director, provincial Ukrainian American Health Center (UAHC) in Rivne

"The preliminary plan was to screen 10,000 children and adolescents under risk (at Zhytomyr), but the center exceeded the plan, and more than 11,000 children and adolescents have been screened already. 7,000 more will be screened in the nearest future. As center mobile teams are working in back-country districts of Zhytomyr region, a lot of children who had never had a possibility to be seen by doctors were screened. The program implements numerous training programs, and the psychosocial network was actually established in the region due to the center activities."

Ludmyla Kyryenko, M.D., director, Zhytomyr UAHC

"These investments in our children's health will come back to you [in the United States] by heartfelt gratitude and goodness. Since the program beginning, the center supported a lot of training programs for psychologists and physicians to help them in their work with physically and mentally injured children. The center involves social workers and volunteers, local state administrations and psychological services in program realization. Due to this, a lot of information was obtained for deep analysis, and it helped a lot in finding the best ways of treatment and psychological help."

Grygory Vaschylin, M.D., director, Volyn UAHC, Lutsk



photo by Oksana Shulyak

Andrei Khrapal, a mobile unit psychologist with the Chernobyl Childhood Illness Program, explains the screening program to children during a screening visit in Rivne Oblast, Dubrovitsa raion (district), Berzhnitsa village.

(continued from page 7)

in the field for a week at a time because most of the targeted population lives in rural and isolated communities.

Before the mobile teams go out, a CCIP-produced video describing the medical, public health, and psychosocial effects of Chernobyl is broadcast over the local oblast television network. CCIP worked with focus groups that included children from the “at-risk” group to develop a brochure that is distributed in the targeted schools.

Results so far

As of Feb. 28, 2001, among 44,971 children screened for thyroid cancer and depression, the program has identified 553 children with psychosocial abnormalities, 2,263 children with thyroid abnormalities and

one child with thyroid cancer. Of the thyroid abnormalities evaluated to date, 811 were found to have solitary nodules and 300 to have multiple nodules. Whether benign tumors of the thyroid will transform into cancer is unknown,

Children with thyroid abnormalities are referred to oblast hospitals or the Institute of Endocrinology and Metabolism in Kiev for more advanced diagnosis (fine-needle biopsy and hormone tests) and therapy (surgery and/or

Dramatic increases in thyroid cancer and depression have been documented.

but it is deemed very likely to occur. (See story on page 9.) CCIP’s screening program, and a study now under way by the U.S. National Cancer Institute, will be very important in the effort to answer this critical question. Meanwhile, children with nodules will have to be screened periodically for the rest of their lives.

thyroid hormone medications). CCIP developed a follow-up system to ensure that these children continue to be examined periodically.

Children found to have severe depression and suicidal tendencies are given immediate consultation by the mobile team psychologists. Early in the

program, CCIP staff found that on-site crisis intervention was needed because many children had no one in whom they could confide or were so depressed that they had seriously considered suicide. These children are referred for additional follow-up care to the child’s school psychologist or to an oblast or Kiev facility for more advanced psychosocial/psychiatric care. The family and the children are also told about the nearest community psychosocial support group headed by CCIP-trained local leaders.

CCIP was originally funded for three years, but the USAID mission is currently considering a one-year extension of the screening program that would be paid for with funds already appropriated. In addition, the mission, the UAHCs, and the U.S.

Consortium members will be exploring ways in which the Ukrainian government and local private voluntary organizations can take over and maintain this program to provide the long-term screening needed. ■

—**Contis** is project director of the Chernobyl Childhood Illness Program and president of Medical Service Corporation International (managing partner for CCIP); **Mandel** is deputy director of the Office of Democratic and Social Transition, USAID Regional Mission for Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova and **Radziyevska** is a health specialist in that office; and **Propp** is general director, Division of Community and Humanitarian Assistance Programs, Counterpart International Inc.

What can be learned from the Chernobyl Childhood Illness Program that could help in dealing with other man-made and natural disasters?

The Chernobyl Childhood Illness Program (CCIP) differs from USAID's traditional public health approach, which focuses primarily on prevention rather than treatment, according to Dr. George Contis, project director of the program. Thyroid cancer is generally slow-growing, but even a small cancer in the narrow confines of the neck can have dangerous effects, so children found to have cancer are immediately referred to skilled, experienced surgeons in Kiev. After surgery and post-operative radiation, the children will require thyroid hormone therapy for the rest of their lives, but those whose cancers are caught early can generally lead normal, healthy lives.

The screening process includes psychosocial as well as physical examinations for youngsters exposed to radioactive iodine. Those found to have serious psychosocial problems are offered immediate counseling and referrals. Teams originally had only one member assigned to screen for psychological problems, but the incidence of serious depression and suicidal tendencies soon

proved too great, and a second—then a third—member were added to each team.

Psychosocial problems

Meredith Hanson, D.S.W., associate professor in Fordham University's Graduate School of Social Service, concluded, "CCIP has demonstrated that a psychosocial component that includes mental health promotion, diagnosis, and treatment can be successfully integrated into medical and public health initiatives. Many international humanitarian and development assistance activities in the past have failed to include this vital element. The acute and chronic psychosocial support needs of the victims of man-made and natural disasters are just as great as their public health and medical requirements."

Thyroid cancer and other diseases

Dr. Thomas Foley, who wears two hats at the University of Pittsburgh as a professor of pediatrics in the School of Medicine and of epidemiology in the Graduate School of Public Health,

explained that dramatic increases in benign and malignant thyroid tumors appeared sooner than expected among children in areas of high radioactive iodine in the years after the Chernobyl accident. "The only observation that was unexpected from the Chernobyl accident compared to previous exposures to radioactive

So far, only increased thyroid cancer has been documented. Dr. Foley said, "We are relieved and surprised that there has been no increase in leukemia or other blood and lymphatic cancers and no other cancers among the children exposed to high doses of radiation. We do not know what other factors besides the radioac-

"The acute and chronic psychosocial support needs of the victims of man-made and natural disasters are just as great as their public health and medical requirements."

iodine was that they discovered so many children with thyroid cancer after only four years. It was not expected to occur until about 10 years after exposure."

The highest incidence was among children who were in-utero at the time of the accident and those who were up to 6 years old. "This is explained by the fact that the radioactive iodine that seems to be one important factor responsible for thyroid tumors decays within a matter of a few months," he said. "The incidence among children born in 1987 and later is the same as the incidence in Western Europe and the United States."

"When the decline will occur in the number of thyroid cancer cases is not known," he added. "Whether benign tumors of the thyroid will transform to thyroid cancer is unknown, but it is very likely to happen. Our screening program and the study by the National Cancer Institute will be very important to attempt to answer this important question."

tive isotopes of iodine contributed to the increase in thyroid cancer among young children. We believe that pre-existing nutritional deficiency of iodine contributed to greater exposure to radiation in the youngest children. We do not understand why those children exposed before birth had the highest number of cases. In the last few years, the number of new cases in this population has dramatically decreased."

Over the next several decades, continued screening and examinations of the high-risk children, along with a control population of Ukrainian children who were not exposed to radiation but otherwise experienced similar economic, nutritional and environmental conditions, could help explain these anomalies. Long-term screening and treatment could also throw light on what causes the transformation of a tumor from benign to malignant and what treatment or interventions—including diet—might prevent, stop or slow the process.



Child awaiting ultrasound examination in Volyn Oblast Children's Hospital in Lutsk. Almost 45,000 Ukrainian children have been screened for thyroid abnormalities and psychological problems since 1998.

“They will never take this [land] away again.”

More than 1,000 collective farms transformed to private ownership in Moldova

“What Stalin did in one day took us years to undo,” said Ohrincea Mayor Ion Ojog as he handed out new land titles to former members of the collective farm. But Moldova has done it.

Moldova is the second smallest of the 15 republics of the former Soviet Union. With the support of USAID since 1995, it has led the way in farm privatization. The tiny country has distributed the assets (land and property such as equipment and buildings) of 1,004 collective farms to almost 1 million individuals and

given them legal titles to their parcels of land.

The National Land Program also restructured the collective farms’ debt, a process that has been studied by other republics interested in solving their own debt problems without burdening the new farmers with debts from the old collectives.

With 60 percent of Moldova’s economy dependent on agriculture, officials recognized that private land ownership was an important step in strengthening its democracy. They believed that private

ownership would increase farm productivity, which is critical to the country’s economic success.

Moldova’s government has supported privatization since President Petru Lucinschi’s election in 1996. When he was still the president-elect, Lucinschi handed out the first land titles as part of a USAID pilot project privatizing a Moldovan collective farm for the first time. Moldova later asked the United States to assist in extending the pilot program to 72 farms and in 1998 requested U.S. support for

a nationwide program.

The Moldovan government recognized the achievements of the National Land Program in December 2000, thanking the United States and presenting medals of honor to USAID country coordinator Tom Lofgren and seven representatives of the land program team.

As a result of the privatization program, almost 84,000 individuals registered “peasant farms” and perhaps an equal number formed



Moldovan woman holding bread made from wheat grown on privately owned farmland.



Moldovan farmers proudly display their land titles after signing the cadastral registry.



Women weeding their field.



new farms but have not yet registered them. Over 6,000 leader-entrepreneurs leased land or property to form new private enterprises. Of the 1 million land and property owners, 23 percent farm individually, usually with family members, while 77 percent lease their land to one of 6,000 farmer-entrepreneurs who manage larger farms.

At the end of the national program in December 2000, after 33 months of operation, East-West Management Institute (EWMI) and its 10 offices had managed the land and property distribution process of 1,004 farms. EWMI held 14,991

seminars where 1.12 million members of collective farms and local authorities were led through the steps and informed of their rights and choices.

Booz-Allen & Hamilton and 50 private Moldovan surveying companies surveyed the land and prepared 2.4 million titles for former members of collectives farms.

Those who had retired after working in collective farms make up 40 percent of the beneficiaries of the privatization program, and they remember private land ownership. Pension payments are small and

erratic. At one ceremony, the first pensioner to receive his title turned to the audience, waved the land title in the air and cried, "They will never take this away again."

All but approximately 50 collective farms have now been privatized. USAID offered members of these farms assistance in privatization and has started a post-privatization assistance program for rural Moldova.

"Collective farms were not good because people were forced to do this or that work," said 57-year-old farmer Semion Darie. "It is quite

different when a person does the work because he wants to," he says. "When a farmer wakes at night and is startled to hear the rain falling, as he remembers something he did not manage to do during the day — this is how I imagine a true owner and master of the land. With such owners, we can only succeed." ■

—USAID/Moldova

People magazine ran an article on the Moldovan privatization program in its Nov. 6, 2000, issue.

— Ed.

Foreign Service Nationals trained in anti-terrorist driving

Foreign Service National (FSN) drivers from all over the USAID world came to the Washington, D.C., area last September to take part in some very special training—in anti-terrorist defensive driving.

The drivers represented USAID missions in Amman, Guatemala City, Kingston, Pristina, Manila, Nairobi, Sarajevo, and Tel Aviv. They all have similar important positions — serving as drivers for the armored vehicles in the USAID mission fleet.

Whether transporting the mission director to a meeting with a prime minister, getting dependents safely to school, or picking up personnel at the airport from Washington on TDY (temporary duty) — these drivers hold the safety of others in their hands every day.

The class was sponsored by the Office of Security (SEC) and held at a specially designed private driving course in West Virginia.

Their training covered high-speed vehicle handling, crashing through barricades, and counter-surveillance detection. The drivers were also taught how to assess a road's most vulnerable points and how to determine alternate routes.

Some of the FSNs had never driven either a left-hand drive vehicle or one with an automatic transmission, but they all performed extremely well. By the end of the class, the drivers were handling their vehicles at speeds up to 90 mph, braking to take sharp corners at 55 mph both during the day and mastering driving at night on an unlit track.



USAID drivers learn driving techniques to defend against attackers (left to right): Daniel Amapanga (Nairobi), Giovanni Javier (Guatemala City), Sami Jamjoum (Amman), Richard Sanya (Nairobi), Fredrick Munyalo (Nairobi), Eddy Abed (Tel Aviv), Elias Abu Maneh (Tel Aviv), Kenan Rudalija (Sarajevo), Jusuf Zeqire (Pristina), Arturo Limbo (Manila), and Clarence Duncan (Kingston).

The instruction also included the basics of accelerating, braking, panic stopping, taking curves and driving on wet surfaces.

Some of the more memorable

barricade — and making 180-degree turns at 35 mph.

The class also practiced driving a car at high speed from the passenger side to simulate a

the airport by SEC staff—reciprocating the outstanding treatment SEC officers receive when they are on TDY abroad.

In addition to the three days spent in West Virginia, the drivers met with senior SEC officials in the USAID headquarters building, received an armored vehicle maintenance training session from a Department of State officer and had a weekend in the nation's capital.

SEC is planning to sponsor additional sessions in May and October 2001. ■

Some of the more memorable training sessions involved learning how to disable and spin an attacking car and barricade breaching—hitting a parked car and driving through a two-car barricade—and making 180-degree turns at 35 mph.

training sessions involved learning how to disable and spin an attacking car and barricade breaching —hitting a parked car and driving through a two-car

disabled driver scenario.

A few of these visiting FSNs had never been to the United States before, so when they arrived, they were picked up at

—Rowe is USAID's regional security officer for Africa, Asia and Near East missions.

USAID's senior livestock specialist paints pastel portraits of lions, tigers and bears—and champion bulls

When she was a baby, Joyce Turk's father set up his easel next to her cradle and rocked her with his foot while he painted. Later, her parents encouraged her talent for painting and provided supplies and lessons at the local library, where she learned the basic elements of composition and design.

She also grew up with a passion for science and animals. All her early academic mentors were in science. A city girl from Cleveland, her special interest was large animals. "I looked into scientific illustration, but I wanted to be outdoors," she recalls. She also wanted to be an internationalist, and in the process, to see the world.

Turk was a Peace Corps volunteer in the Philippines, spent a month in a Buddhist monastery, backpacked across Asia and visited places tourists rarely saw in Afghanistan, Iran and Burma. She went to graduate school, became a Foreign Service officer and served in Sudan between wars. For the past 13 years, she has been USAID's senior livestock adviser, an expert on human and animal nutrition.

And all the while she continued to paint and always sold her paintings. They funded her travels around the world and nurtured her soul. She considered art an avocation. The art world was obsessed with abstraction, but Turk painted realistic portraits of animals, initially horses and an occasional prize cow, but adding lions, Cape buffalo and other more exotic breeds as she traveled.

In the past eight years, Turk has become much more serious about painting. She has held one-woman

shows, and her paintings have appeared in a number of exhibits. She continues to study from master painters and takes her sketchbook and pastels everywhere. She looks forward to painting as a profession when she retires.

Her father was a landscape painter, and Turk has become increasingly interested in landscapes. "They have moved from the background" to become the subject of many of her paintings, as can be seen in her pastel paintings included in the current exhibit of USAID artists at the Information Center on the Mezzanine of the Ronald Reagan Building. (The work of other artists in the exhibit is on pages 14-15).

Turk remains a passionate animal scientist. "USAID is the only agency focusing on the production-to-consumption continuum, development at the level of the household, helping people take steps up the ladder," from increasing production to improving their families' nutrition to selling milk, then processing the milk so others can choose better nutrition.

She is concerned that cuts in extension services in many developing countries will add to the difficulty of reducing hunger, but she remains hopeful.

USAID funds projects like the Heifer Project International, which she says aims to "feed the world, one family at a time," by providing poor families a heifer for a fraction of the market cost. That heifer's first female calf is returned to the project to go to another poor family. If the firstborn calf is male, it is sold and the money goes into



Joyce Turk, USAID senior livestock specialist, with one of her pastel paintings of lions. Several of her paintings are included in art works by USAID personnel currently on exhibit at the agency Information Center (see pages 14-15).

the fund to buy more female calves. The family gets the milk from the first heifer and gets to keep all subsequent calves, allowing them to improve their children's nutrition and sell the extra milk and cattle to pay for school fees, other food and medical care, and expanded economic opportunities.

"Major policy changes take a long time," and while other aspects of USAID work for such change, projects that reach the very poor directly change the lives of new

generations.

"As a Peace Corps volunteer, I was so discouraged that I couldn't see a big difference in two years." Now she feels, "If I can make a change in one person's life, at a level I can manage, I feel my time is well spent. Who am I really working for? There is a lady in Uganda (whose cow is named Joyce). And there are children in the West Bank. When war comes, you start all over, but you never slide all the way back." ■

USAID Artists *Capture the World!*

A striking stained glass depiction of "The Good Samaritan" opens the exhibit of works by USAID artists in the Information Center on the Mezzanine of the Ronald Reagan Building. Artist Dan W. Blumhagen, chief of the Performance Measurement and Evaluation Division in the Center for Development Information and Evaluation, chose to show the Samaritan as dark-skinned, to emphasize the ethnic tensions underlying the act of kindness. He sees many contemporary parallels, but stresses the universal message that even those with legitimate grievances must transcend them to break the cycle of violence and retribution.

A turbaned Tuareg from West Africa, an Afghan freedom fighter, the elegance of a Kenyan girl and the determination of the Indonesian people to have justice and democracy are among the subjects of Arnold Sobers' work. In the exhibit, photographs of his drawings lead around a curving wall of the gallery. The originals of several of the drawings hang in U.S. Embassies around the world as part of the State Department's Art and Embassies Program. Sobers joined USAID in 1986 in the Office of Procurement, where he met his wife, Sharon Cromer. They have lived in Pakistan, Cote D'Ivoire and Senegal. They now live in

Indonesia, where Sharon is deputy mission director.

Margarette Yu Goldstein, also known as Tai-mei, contributed an oil painting, "Solitude," of the Lake of Managua in Nicaragua as well as the abstract "Celebration of Semana Santa, San Salvador" in copper, wire, nail and oil on burlap. An equal employment program manager in the Office of Equal Opportunity Programs, she was born in Beijing, China. Goldstein spent her girlhood in Shanghai, Hong Kong and Taiwan, attended the National Schools of Fine Arts in Managua and San Salvador and earned her bachelor of arts degree from the University of Marymount in Arlington.

Metoff Attmore's paintings range from a pastel nude entitled "The Wall," to the "all color" painting "The Hole." Attmore is a USAID cashier.

Sylvia Graves impressionistic watercolor "A Food Aid Tribute: A Walk Through Arid Africa" reflects her travels in the dry desert regions of Northern Sudan and Northern Uganda.

Several of Joyce Turk's landscapes and animal scenes are also in the exhibit. (See story on page 13.) ■



"The Good Samaritan," stained glass by **Dan W. Blumhagen**



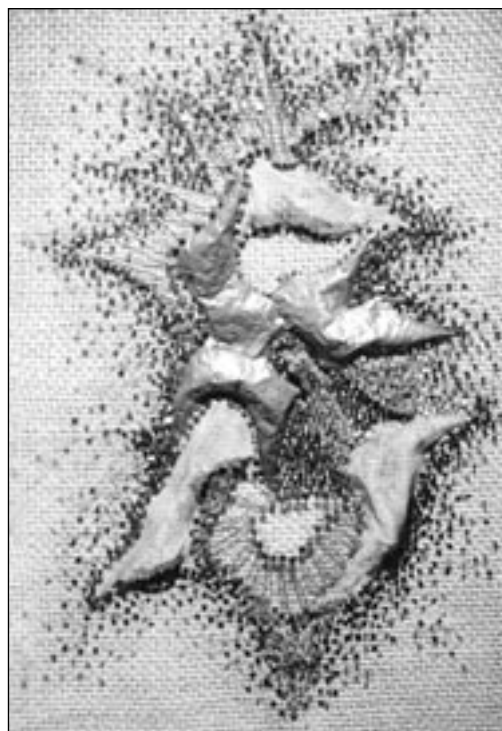
"Tuareg Towering," by **Arnold Sobers**



"The Wall," pastel painting by **Metoff Attmore**



"A Food Aid Tribute: A Walk Through Arid Africa,"
watercolor by **Sylvia Graves**



"Celebration of Semana Santa, San Salvador," in copper,
wire, nails and oil on burlap by **Margarette Yu Goldstein**

Kenyans flee drought

Photos by Julia Tully, regional information analyst in the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance in Nairobi, taken last November at the Ledero Distribution Center, Samburu District of Kenya.



Global climate change training workshop

USAID's Global Environment Center brought together 80 environmental officers from agency missions and bureaus, the State Department and other federal agencies for a workshop on climate change at the Hyatt Regency Crystal City in Arlington, Va., March 6-9.

Opening remarks were made by USAID's Barbara Turner and Ken Brill of the State Department, highlighting the success of collaborative efforts by the two agencies to address the issue of climate change. Dr. Rosina Bierbaum, from the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, presented recent scientific findings in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report, "Climate Change 2001: The Scientific Basis." The IPCC reported "new and stronger evidence that most of the observed warming of the last 50 years is attributable to human activities." The assessment projects the Earth's average surface temperature will rise 2.5 degrees to 10.4 degrees F between 1990 and 2100, higher than its 1995 estimate of a 1.8 degree to 6.3 degrees F rise. The higher projected temperatures would result largely from lower future sulphur dioxide emissions (which have a cooling effect) than were expected in 1995.

Because the administration is currently in the process of conducting an internal review on climate policy, the overview of international negotiations on climate change by the State Department's Susan Wickwire centered on the history of the negotiations and the dynamics between negotiating blocs, rather than on the U.S. position with respect to

any of the major issues.

Dr. Bryan Hannegan from the U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources described potential legislation on climate change in the 107th Congress and discussed the diversity of views on Capitol Hill regarding the science of climate change, U.S. diplomatic objectives, and how actions to mitigate climate change interact with energy policy and managing risk to life and property.

Economist Skip Laitner from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency highlighted cost-effective strategies to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions through implementation of technologies-related programs aimed at energy efficiency, carbon sequestration, and fuel switching.

Representatives from non-governmental organizations, including Environmental Defense, World Resources Institute, and the Center for Clean Air Policy, discussed reasons behind the failure of international climate negotiations in The Hague last November and possibilities for success during the next round of talks scheduled for late July 2001 in Bonn, Germany. They also highlighted the major challenge of devising ways to reduce global warming that take into account the high past and current emissions from developed countries and projected future emissions from developing countries, whose greenhouse gas emissions are expected to surpass those of industrialized countries by 2050. Some of the discussion focused on the potential for market-based mechanisms to reduce emissions without limiting economic development.

CMS Energy and American



Indian woman draws water from solar water heater.

Electric Power representatives explained how their companies were engaging in voluntary programs with the U.S. government and industry associations to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions from internal operations as well as from overseas projects. CMS Energy is currently implementing a

project in Equatorial Guinea to convert natural gas that in the past would have been flared to methanol as part of the U.S. Initiative on Joint Implementation (USIJI) program.

The last two days of the workshop were reserved for USAID participants. In addition to presen-

(continued on page 18)

(continued from page 17)

tations by USAID staff on tools and resources, participants discussed existing efforts to address the issue of climate change. Among the activities presented were:

In Ukraine, the Climate Change Initiative works to develop the institutional capacity and policies needed to meet Ukraine's commitments under the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change.

In Kazakhstan, a program is working to improve environmental

conditions in that country by creating a favorable investment climate for greenhouse gas emissions reduction projects.

In India — the sixth largest and the second fastest-growing emitter of greenhouse gas emissions — the mission seeks to mitigate carbon dioxide emissions by encouraging regulatory reforms and restructuring in the power sector, and by promoting renewable energy, energy efficiency and clean industry standards and technology.

In Africa, the Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) addresses deforestation. USAID's mission to South Africa is working with local partners to promote energy efficient housing designs to increase savings in space heating and reduce carbon dioxide emissions.

In Guatemala, USAID's mission is working with the Central American Program to implement extensive carbon sequestration projects in five community forest

concessions in the Maya Biosphere Reserve in Peten.

Presentations from the workshop will be posted on the Global Environment Center's Web site, www.genv.org. ■

— **Gorsevski** is a global climate change specialist in USAID's Global Environment Center.

By Stephen Tournas

Computer-assisted teacher training "online" in Morocco

Moroccans young and old flooded the training college for primary teachers at Sidi Kacem, not far from Rabat, on Nov. 30, 2000, at the official launch of USAID's first computer-assisted teacher training pilot project.

Many students discovered for the first time the excitement of E-mail and the windows of opportunity that were opened to reduce the isolation that teachers in rural areas often experience.

The governor of Sidi Kacem and other local officials joined student teachers, teacher trainers, administrators, and USAID mission officials for the inauguration of the project's first multimedia center in Morocco. Sidi Kacem is the first of seven teacher training colleges across Morocco to launch its computer-assisted teacher training (CATT) project, which is managed by the Academy for Educational Development for the Global Bureau's Human Capacity Development Center. The CATT project creates a new information and communications technology network in Morocco that links government education offices and

the seven participating Centres de Formation des Instituteurs, or teacher training colleges.

The project recently produced a comprehensive guide in Arabic and French for users of Microsoft Word, Excel, PowerPoint, NetMeeting, and Outlook Express. The initial aim of the CATT project is to

and the World Wide Web.

The long-term objective is for the teacher-trainees to integrate learner-centered education into their teaching, using less rote learning and more interactive group learning.

The student teachers will use their new information technology skills, including use of multimedia

Al Hoceima, Taroudant, and Tiznit. The Morocco Education for Girls (MEG) project, a USAID-funded activity managed by Creative Associates, works with the same group of teacher training colleges and hosts the CATT staff in its Rabat office. The CATT project also enjoys the use of selected MEG materials developed for teacher training in gender equity and other issues in educating girls.

Morocco's CATT project, as well as similar pilots under way in Namibia and Guatemala, reflects the agency's commitment toward using information technology as a tool of development and to bridge the "digital divide." In Morocco, the CATT project has taken on an important role in the government's own national plan to place computers in every school throughout the country, bridging the digital divide both within the country and with the global E-community. ■

— **Tournas** is a computer-assisted learning specialist in the Human Capacity Development Center of the Global Bureau.

Many students discovered for the first time the excitement of E-mail and the windows of opportunity that were opened to reduce the isolation that teachers in rural areas often experience.

provide computer training for the students (teacher trainees) and their professors and ease their orientation to office software products. The next objective is to facilitate systematic use of the Internet and other digital sources of information for teacher training programs of study. The students at Sidi Kacem will benefit from a dedicated digital line that connects them to the network linking the teacher colleges

CD-ROMs as well as the Internet, to develop Web-based teaching modules for their own pre-service training. "Master Information Teachers" will be designated to assist their colleagues who may be less comfortable with the technology.

In addition to Sidi Kacem, CATT is also currently operating in the teacher training colleges in Essaouira, Errachidia, Ouarzazate,

Stephen Grant presents history of El Salvador, 1900-1950, through postcards

Early Salvadoran Postcards, 1900-1950, by Stephen Grant, (U.S. \$62.50, distributed by Libreria Punto Literario, San Salvador), Spanish and English text.

Reviewed by Achsah Nesmith

Stephen Grant's third book tells the stories of many of the people, places and events depicted in "Early Salvadoran Postcards, 1900-1950." Many of the scenes, buildings and customs shown on the postcards in this beautiful book are gone forever, lost to earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and the ravages of climate, war and time.

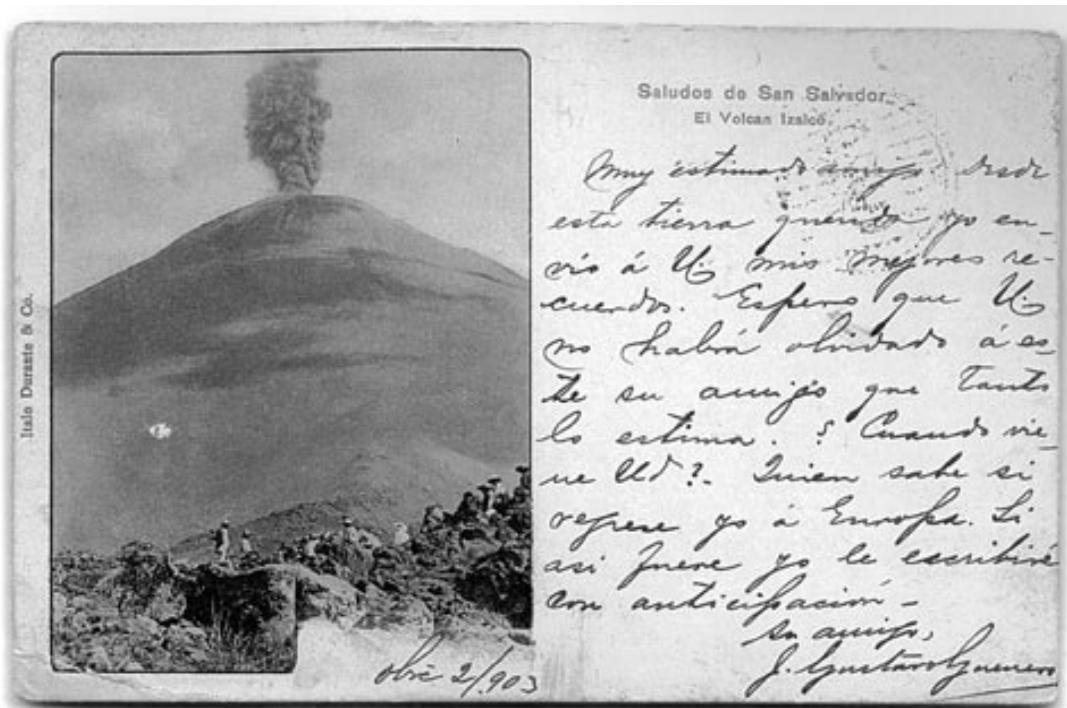
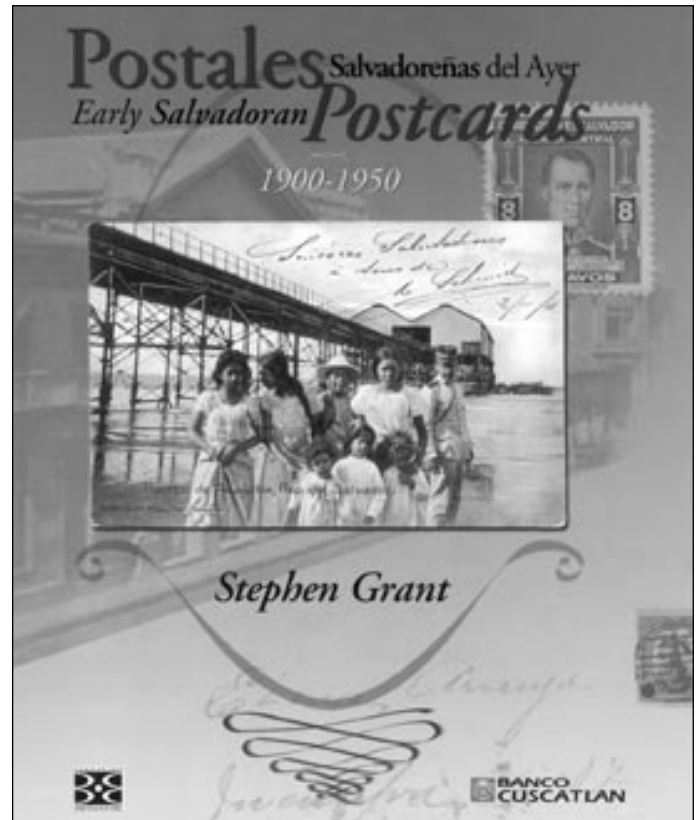
As Martha McPhail, librarian of San Diego (California) State University, points out, Grant does much more than just collect the cards. "Combining oral history with exhaustive research, Dr. Grant has recovered previously unobtainable

information," she wrote, adding that the book "will establish a new standard for the growing interest in using picture postcards to document and interpret social history."

The photographs in this huge (five pounds, 13 1/2 x 11 1/2), exquisitely crafted book have a *trompe l'oeil* quality that tempts the reader to try to lift the postcards from the page.

Grant is now Senegal country development officer in the Africa Bureau. He began his collection when he was stationed in Cote d'Ivoire and saw an exhibit of historic postcards.

While in Guinea, he had amassed about 300 old postcards from Guinea by 1990 when the French Embassy, looking for a way to mark the centennial of the official French presence in the area, asked him to assemble an exhibit, which 1,700 people came to see.



Sent in 1903, this postcard shows the fuming Izalco volcano, called "Lighthouse of the Pacific." The message was written by José Gustavo Guerrero, who much later achieved the highest international role ever held by a Salvadoran: president of the League of Nations in 1929 and president of the International Court of Justice of the Hague, 1930-1949.

"Schoolchildren were brought in by the busload," Grant said. Teachers recognized the educational value of old picture postcards to give their students a sense of the past.

"Africa is known for its oral history," he explained, "but documents do not last" because of weather, termites and other conditions. "The people value anything that brings back memories of how things looked."

The German ambassador urged him to do a book and provided the financing. The first edition quickly sold out, and a second edition is now for sale in Conakry hotels. Grant's second book was of Indonesia postcards. He has opened the eyes of thousands of readers to the magic of postcards as unsuspectedly rich historical testimonies of bygone eras. ■

Lunchtime Aikido class teaches USAID employees stress reduction

When Tom Mundell retired from USAID in 1999, he continued to teach his weekly stress reduction class “because of the needs of the students.”

He explained that “although Aikido is mainly known as a non-aggressive form of self-defense, the focus of the class is reduction of stress by having the students relax completely for the half-hour. The only person who can keep you calm in stressful situations is YOU. I know personally two federal employees who died at their desks of heart attacks. Both had highly stressful jobs.”

Over the past 10 years, more than 150 USAID employees have attended the weekly half-hour stress reduction classes based on the four basic principles of Shin-Shin Toitsu Aikido (Coordination of Mind and Body).

Class members are diverse in age, race and ethnic background and include both men and women. Employees can join at any time just by coming to the Thursday noon class. Students attend whenever they can. Mundell said, “The class is free and no special clothing is required. There is no need for a shower since there is no sweating.”

Mundell, who introduced the Travel Manager software system to the agency and taught co-workers to use it when he worked in the Management Bureau, continues to teach travel management at several federal agencies since his retirement.

Cary Kauffman, Management Bureau, attended the classes until shortly before her death Feb. 2, beginning almost a decade ago when she was balancing work and family responsibilities while

studying for the ministry. “Initially I went as a break from work, to ensure that I didn’t always take lunch at my desk.” When she was diagnosed with breast cancer shortly after she was ordained as a Unitarian Universalist minister in 1997, she wrote last December, “Aikido became even more important for me. Not only is the exercise useful, the meditative techniques help me get through some of the less pleasant parts of treatment.”

“Tom Mundell is one of the hidden treasures of USAID. Over the years, often at significant cost to himself, he has helped many of us to cope with the stresses of our lives and to be more confident in a sometimes unfriendly world,” she added. “I am very grateful to the agency for providing space for the classes and to Tom for all he has done and is doing.”

Calvin Kearns, accountant in the Management Bureau: “Aikido teaches me how to reduce stress all day every day for the rest of my life and is also a great self-defense martial art.” A large, athletic man, Kearns would seem to need no help with self-defense, but much smaller women learn techniques that can turn aside an attacker with his size and strength.

Susan Walls, Executive Secretariat: “I appreciate the Aikido philosophy centered on balance, coordination between mind and body, and the accompanying non-aggressive approach to self-defense,” she says, adding, “There are moves that just leave your jaw hanging when you see how they work!”

Barbara Adams, Environmental Center, says when she is unable to attend the class her body misses the



Tom Mundell, who has taught a weekly Aikido/Stress Reduction class at USAID for over 10 years, demonstrates an exercise that trains class members for self-defense techniques while relaxing them and relieving stress.

release of tension. “I always sleep better on the night of the class.”

Eve Fuerth, one of the younger members of the class, who worked until recently in the Office of Transition Initiatives: “I am studying other forms of Karate and self-defense, but Aikido uses concepts that I am not taught anywhere else. Spending a half-hour learning how to relax through low-intensity exercises and to interact with others harmoniously relaxes my mind. Learning effective but non-violent self-defense techniques relaxes my body. Doing

all this on a lunch break bolsters my spirit.”

Hue Tran, Financial Management Division, Management Bureau: “In Aikido class, I forget for a little while all the problems on my desk. I just relax and enjoy myself.” A tiny woman, she was surprised to find that large men could not lift her off her feet when she applies the techniques she learned to relax and direct her energy. “In class, we do exercises to get our neck, arms, legs and bodies in shape to avoid injuries. We learn how to breathe.

At home, I do the same exercises whenever I can, at least once in the morning.”

Nathan Johnson, also in Financial Management, noted that the exercises improve posture and “loosen up these old joints” in addition to stress reduction, “but most of all, it’s fun.”

Steve Malinowski of the Management Bureau found that in addition to stress reduction, the exercises, including one that requires flexing both legs and arms “in a row-boat position” while standing up, helped him recover from a knee injury five years ago that required a portable leg cast. “At first I was hesitant to try, but that exercise gave me the confidence to increase my activity and eventually return to playing my favorite two sports, tennis and baseball, without injury to my leg. Bravo!” ■



In the weekly Aikido/Stress Reduction class, Sharon Cahill, of the Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs, maneuvers her much larger teacher, Tom Mundell, into a position where he cannot attack her without causing himself pain.

Partners join CTO training in Budapest

Partner representatives were included for the first time in a recent training session for cognizant technical officers (CTOs), who manage USAID contracts and grants.

Mark Ward, director of the Office of Procurement, said, “We are asking USAID staff with vast differences in experience to manage billions of dollars worth of contracts and grants, often with insufficient training on the roles and responsibilities of a CTO. It is no surprise to me that the partner community regularly complains about inconsistent or ‘micro’ management of their contracts and grants. New comprehensive CTO training is helping to change that.

“Our partners also need to know the proper roles and responsibilities of their day-to-day contact in USAID, which is the

in the Office of Human Resources, Management Bureau, recently agreed to make space available for USAID’s partners in

and participated actively in the course discussions,” Ward said.

One of the trainers, Jim Thompson from the Bureau for Europe and Eurasia, commented that including the partners made the course much more realistic. “The partners shared their experiences, their desires and even their trepidation about working with USAID technical counterparts.”

Gabriel Gheorghe, a CTO from USAID’s mission to Romania, agreed, saying, “We can learn from each other’s experience and look together for solutions to some of the problems we face in the field.” ■

“We can learn from each other’s experience and look together for solutions to some of the problems we face in the field.”

CTO,” he added. “And who better than our partners to augment the course material with ‘real life’ examples of how USAID managed a particular contract or grant?”

The Learning Support Division

all future CTO courses.

“I just returned from two days in Budapest where several partners joined two CTO courses at the Regional Services Center there. They praised USAID for including partners in the training

New class of Presidential Management Interns welcomed

The Presidential Management Intern (PMI) Class of 2000 was welcomed to USAID on Nov. 30, 2000, by then-Administrator J. Brady Anderson at a formal ceremony in the 6th floor Point Four Conference Room at USAID's Washington headquarters. Anderson urged the 11 new Civil Service employees hired under the two-year PMI program to take advantage of their internship period to learn about the agency and seek out mentors. He spoke of the significance of the work carried out by USAID worldwide, underscoring how important the programmatic and technical support provided by Civil Service employees such as the PMIs is to the success of USAID's operations. The new PMIs got an opportunity to meet and discuss their internships with the administrator informally at a reception afterwards.

Specialties among this class of PMIs include health, democracy, environment, policy, economics, business and urban development. During their two-year internships at



Presidential Management Interns, Class of 2000, were welcomed to USAID by then-Administrator J. Brady Anderson Nov. 30. Front, left to right: Wendy Marshall, Alison Paijit, Sonya Heller, Rebekah Stutzman, and Erin Nicholson. Back, left to right: Nicholas Higgins, Sean Jones, J. Brady Anderson, Joseph Lessard, Rachel Herr, and Gabrielle Hotung. (Kristin Randall not pictured.)

USAID, they will acquire in-depth knowledge of USAID's mission and programs, develop management skills and prepare to enter a target Civil Service position at the end of the program.

Approximately 70 current employees of the agency are PMI "graduates." While welcoming the new class of PMIs, then-Administrator Anderson also

congratulated the PMI Class of 1998, which graduated Dec. 12 at a ceremony in College Park, Md.

The PMI program, which is run nationwide by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), has been attracting outstanding graduate and doctoral-level students to federal service since its inception by executive order in 1977. The selection process is extremely

competitive. An applicant must be nominated by a school dean, chairperson or director and demonstrate a record of academic excellence and leadership ability. ■

—Zamora is an assignment and performance counselor in the Management Bureau's Human Resources Personnel Operations Division.

USAID development efforts benefit U.S. economy

In a series of domestic outreach briefings in late-2000, former Administrator J. Brady Anderson hailed the benefits of USAID assistance programs not only for developing countries, but also for the U.S. economy.

He cited the Global Technology Network (GTN), the U.S.-Asia Environmental Partnership, and the Eurasian-American Partnership for Environmentally Sustainable

Economies as examples of effective U.S. technology transfer programs that help address critical environmental and other development problems globally "and return substantial dividends to this country in expanded trade opportunities."

GTN is an Internet-based service administered by the Global Bureau's Office of Business Development. GTN matches trade leads from 43 developing countries

worldwide with U.S. businesses that offer technological solutions to development problems in agriculture, environment and energy, health, and information technology. More than 6,500 U.S. companies—mainly small to medium-size firms—are registered with GTN to receive trade leads.

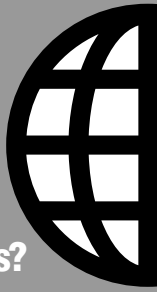
In New York, Anderson addressed a group of 20 GTN companies on the role of U.S.

foreign assistance in laying the foundation for economic growth and democracy abroad, and how successful development was also opening markets for U.S. companies like theirs. The International Executive Service Corps (IESC), a longstanding USAID partner in helping strengthen developing country businesses, hosted the breakfast event.

(continued on page 25)

WHERE

In The
World
Are
USAID
Employees?



Moved On

Adams, Roz
Brideson, Charles
Clopton, Charles
Dalton, David
Davis Tooley, Regina
Fillinger, Tamera
Goodman, Margaret Gertrude
Haecker, John
Hawkins, James
Hunt, Kristine
Katsoyannis, Miranda
Mathis, Felicia
Migliaccio, Anthony
Miller, Loyola
Mohan, Aparna
Mondragon, Steven
Mort, Margaret Ann
Pascual, Carlos
Phillips, Christopher
Pollard, Nolita
Pryor, Carl Anthony
Rhodes, Jill
Rock, Gordon
Shaw Bracey, Mary
Showalter, Elizabeth
Smith, Gayle
Storck, Elise
Terry, Simone
Uribe, Ernesto
Vandusen, Roxann
Vinson, Marinda
White, Zeddrick
Wilson, Ernest

Promoted

Alequin, Rafael
Apter, Felice
Battle, Tonya

Bednar, James
Bennett, Cheryl
Berenberg, Scott
Bise, Jane Jarosick
Bittner, Gary
Bowers, Roxanna
Bowles, Bettie
Brown, Betsy
Bryant Moten, Sylvia
Buchanan, Mary
Burgos, Marvin
Carroll, Diane
Clark, Michael
Cloutier, John Julius
Collins, Gilbert
Coston, Gaylord
Cromer, Sharon Lee
Cunningham Jr., Robert
Dempsey, Melinda
Dirks, Delphia
Edwards, Tonya
Faconer, Tara
Farinella, Joseph
Gambatesa, Donald
Garner, Rodger
Halmrast Sanchez, Tamra
Hickey, Deborah
Hobgood, Thomas
Hoebel, Michael
Howard, Kent
Hubbard, Thomas
Jackson, Joan
Jarman, Toby
Johnson, Christopher
Johnson, Jacqueline
Johnson, Sonya
Jones, Bonita
Jordan, Lennie
Joyner, Sylvia
Kennedy, Thomas
Klassen, Lawrence
Kotz, Harold
Lankford, Sylvia Putman
Luck, Andrew
Mahoney, Roberta
Maness Blakney, Carmelita
Matthews, Daisy
Matthews, Tawanna
McKernan, Aud Frances
McLean, Johnny
Meredith, Mikaela
Meyer, Anthony
Moore, Vicki Lynn
Neely, Gertrude
Partridge, Suzanne
Peterson, Dana

Prince, Elena
Ramsey, Patricia
Riehl, Sophia
Robertson, Denny
Ross, Robert
Sabatine, Paul
Sacks, Lawrence
Savoy, Arnisher
Savoy, Desiree
Sedighi, Donna
Singer, Courtenay
Singleton, Marcus
Staples, Cynthia
Sumka, Howard
Tanamly, Mohamed
Taylor, Jacqueline
Thompkins, Barbara
Travis, Stephen
Tsitsos, Dianne
Tuebner, Paul Christian
Turner, Karen
Williams, Michael
Williams, Thomas Curtis
Wilson, Yvonne
Wise, Jeane
Wise, Marquita

Reassigned

Editor's note:

The Bureau for Management's Human Resources Division is unable to supply previous job titles for this issue because of changes in the payroll system.

Alford, Annalisa, ANE/SPOTS/
PMFA, public relations assistant
office automation, to
G/PHN/HN/EH
Amin, Sandra, M/HR/PPIM/IM,
to information analyst, M/HR
Anderson, Cheryl,
COMPL/WOP, to regional devel-
opment officer, ANE/ESA
Andrews, Cynthia, M/HR/POD/
TEAM 3, to employee relations
specialist, M/HR/POD
Ashley, Jeffrey, O/S LANG
TRNG, to supervisory general
development officer, Angola
Ballen, Rachel, COM/FSLT, to
contracting officer, Ghana
Banks, Lisa, OIG/A/PA, to super-
visory auditor, OIG/A/PA

Bao, Zac, OIG/A/PA, to auditor,
RIG/Dakar
Baskin, Terry, COMP/REASS/
IG/W, to auditor, OIG/A/PA
Bellack, Lorraine, Egypt, to secre-
tary, AID/W COMPLEMENT
Bennett, Cheryl, M/OP/EER/
MTP, to program analyst,
G/PHN/FPS
Blacklock, Michelle, SEC/PIDS,
to physical security specialist,
SEC/PIDS
Brady, Larry, Bolivia, to comp-
troller, West Bank/Gaza
Brause, Jon, BHR/FFP/POD, to
supervisory program analyst,
BHR/FFP/ER
Brockner, Barbara, M/PE, to
supervisory procurement analyst,
M/PE
Brown, Clifford, Nicaragua, to
deputy mission director, Colombia
Brown, Derrick, O/S LANG
TRNG, to comptroller, Tanzania
Brown, Patricia, M/B/RA, to
program analyst, E&E/PCS/
NPSA
Carter, William, Cambodia, to
executive officer, M/HR/POD
Daniel, Ronnie,
M/HR/POD/TEAM 5, to special
programs officer, Egypt
Deckard, Cliff, AIG/I, to supervi-
sory crime investigator, AIG/I
Delgado, David, O/S LANG
TRNG, to supervisory agricultural
development officer, Bolivia
Downs, Peter, CA/OST, to disaster
operations officer, BHR/OFDA
Ferrao, Joaquin, AIG/M, to
attorney adviser general, GC/EA
Greenberg, Ronald, COM/LT
TRNG, to supervisory general
development officer, El Salvador
Hilliard, Karen, Haiti, to
supervisory program officer,
E&E/PCS/CPA
Hoffman, Jennifer, PPC/PDC,
to program analyst,
ANE/SPOTS/SPTS
Hope, James, COMP/NE/OJT, to
project development officer,
Indonesia
Hughes, Carolyn,
REDSO/ESA/FFP, to Food for
Peace officer, BHR/FFP/DP

Hurst, Sarah, GC/EA, to secretary office automation, PPC/CDIE

Jackson, Rolanda, PPC/PDC, to legal assistant, GC/EA

Jimenez, Hugo, OIG/A/IT&SA, to auditor, RIG/San Salvador

Johnstone Jr., Thomas, O/S LANG TRNG, to comptroller, Mozambique

Kirschstein, Fred, AID/W COMPLEMENT, to supervisory private enterprise officer, Romania

Klenicki, Ana, El Salvador, to supervisory democracy officer, Colombia

Lam, Linh Chau, M/OP/POL, to contract specialist, M/OP/HRAM

Landau, Edward, Romania, to supervisory program officer, G/PDSP

Lark, Evelyn, M/FM/LM, to secretary office automation, AFR/AMS

Long, Stuart, OIG/A/FA, to auditor, OIG/A/PA

Lord, Angela, Uganda/GD, to supervisory general development officer, Uganda/GD

Losk, David, Ethiopia, health & population development officer, to Dominican Republic

Lucas, Betty Doris, M/HR/OD, employee relations specialist, to M/HR/POD

Mango, Cecily, Jordan, supervisory general development officer, to LAC/RSD

Marton, Marilyn Sue, M/HR/OD, deputy assistant administrator, to M/HR

May, John, Haiti, to supervisory contracting officer, Dominican Republic

McClanahan, Thomas, OIG/A/PA, to auditor, OIG/A/FA

McDonald, Fred, Malawi, to program officer, E&E/NCA/CAR

McGhie, Teresa Lynn, COMP/NE/OJT, to legal officer, GC/ENI

McKee, Erin Elizabeth, M/OP/EER/DGLA, to contracting officer, West Bank/Gaza

Meline, Jed, Tanzania, to population development officer, Philippines/PHN

Miller, Sheila Ann, M/FM/CMP, to accountant, M/FM/P

Moore, Vicki Lynn, CA/D, to mission director, Sri Lanka

Mosel, Debra, COMP/NE/OJT, to program officer, Jordan

Newton, Alexander, CA/ODT, to deputy mission director, Haiti

Niemeyer, John, GC/G, to legal officer, CA/D

O'Brien, John, M/OP/PS/OCC, to contract specialist, M/OP/G

O'Connor, Timothy, AID/W COMPLEMENT, program officer, to BHR/PVC

Oliver, Charles Whitney, Bolivia/IDIS, to health development officer, Bolivia/HSOT

Olson, Thomas Michael, Egypt, to supervisory general development officer, Caucasus

Parker, Auburn, OIG/A/FA, to auditor, OIG/A/IT&SA

Patterson, Jerome, GC/CCM, to attorney adviser general, GC/G

Picard, Eric, A/AID, to program analyst, PPC/DP

Prevot, M. Babette, CA/PPS, to supervisory program officer, CA/PPS

Price, Deborah, M/HR/LERPM, to employee relations assistant typing, M/HR/EM

Rahmaan, Carl Shakir, G/PHN/HN/PSR, to supervisory health & population development officer, Haiti

Reager, Kenneth, RIG/Cairo, to auditor, OIG/A/IT&SA

Reynolds, Mary, M/OP/PS/OCC, to contracting officer, M/PE

Rose, Fatma, OIG/A/HL&C, to auditor, OIG/A/PA

Sacks, Lawrence, LAC/SPO, to democracy specialist, G/DG

Senyoff, Ronald Sergei, BHR/FFP/DP, to Food for Peace officer, REDSO/ESA/FFP

Swallow, John, G/HCD/DAA, to special programs officer, ANE/SPOTS/SPTS

Thompson, Carrie, Peru/OHR, to supervisory program officer,

Guatemala

Thunberg, Natalie, COMP/NE/OJT, to contracting officer, REDSO/ESA/CON

Tolbert, Brigitte, M/AS/OMS, to information analyst, ES

Tsitsos, Dianne, Armenia, supervisory program officer, to E&E/PCS

Ware, Theresa Anne, CA/D, to program officer, COMP/SEPARATION

Wiley Thomas, Jill, M/HR/LERPM, to employee relations specialist, M/HR/EM

Williams, Anne, COMP/NE/OJT, to agricultural economics officer, Egypt/EG

Winston, Deidra, ES, to administrative operations specialist, OIG

Zegarac, George, REDSO/ESA/RFMC, to comptroller, REDSO/ESA/RFMC

Retired

Anderson, Annesigrid

Angeles, Hawthorne Aida

Ashley, Ivan

Bridendolph, John

Burns, John

Carroll, Joseph

Carter, Elizabeth Anne

Cicippio, Joseph James

Donnelly, Geraldine

Finley, Fern

Fox, Thomas

Gatti, Bruce

Gettier, Joseph

Gould, Catherine

Greene, Richard

Hagen, David

Hartenberger, Paul

Hradsky, James

Ingram IV, George Mason

Jessup Jr., John

Johnson, Joan

Kessler, Earl

Laird, Larry

Lankenau, Linda

Lewis, John

Maliner, Andrew

Matheson, Patricia

McCall Jr., Richard

Michel, James

Newton, Verne Wester

Reichert, Alvera

Rhoad, David

Schamper, John Wayne

Shapleigh, Alexander

Shuler, Alexanderina

Smith, Veronica

Szadek, Stephen

Tanner, Lawrence

Tweedy, Harriet

Ware, Theresa Anne

Weisel, Peter

Wooten, John

Obituaries

Kathleen Studdart

Bittermann, 84, died Feb. 15 of congestive heart failure at the Potomac Valley Nursing Home in Rockville, Md. Bittermann moved to the Washington area in 1940 and did statistical and economic work at the Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Public Health Service. She went to USAID's predecessor agency, the Economic Cooperation Administration, in 1948 as an agricultural economist, when it was established to administer the Marshall Plan. From 1950 to 1953 she worked for the Mutual Security Agency and then for the Foreign Operations Administration and the International Cooperation Administration, predecessors to USAID. She joined USAID in 1966, working in the Office of Food for Peace where she was coordinator when she retired in 1980. Bittermann was the recipient of USAID's Distinguished Honor and Career awards.

Serena Alberta Shadd Britt, 66, died Jan. 29 at Arlington Hospital in Arlington, Va., after a long illness. Britt joined USAID over 30 years ago and worked in

many offices during her career. She was in the Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination when she retired in 1999.

Edward R. Caplan, 74, died Feb. 7 of brain cancer at Georgetown University Hospital. Caplan came to USAID in 1971 as chief of the publications division in the Office of Public Affairs (now the Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs). Before joining USAID he was publications manager at the U.S. Postal Service, where he edited a magazine for letter carriers, *Postal Life*. Before joining the *Milwaukee Journal* in 1953 as chief of the local copy desk. He had covered sports for several Mid-western newspapers. After retiring from USAID in 1991, Caplan volunteered at the American University Chapter of the Institute for Learning in Retirement, teaching courses in Spanish and Broadway musical composers.

Robert L. Josephson, 70, died Dec. 17, 2000 of gastric cancer at Holy Spirit Hospital in Camp Hill, Pa. A veteran of the Korean and Vietnam wars, Josephson joined USAID after retiring from the U.S. Air Force in 1967. During his tenure with USAID he worked in

several positions overseas and in Washington. He was a life member of the Master Mason of William R. Singleton-Hope-Lebanon Lodge No. 7. Josephson retired from USAID in 1983 as a Foreign Service officer in the Office of Inspector General after serving at several posts overseas and in Washington.

M. Cary Kauffman, 56, an ordained Unitarian Universalist minister, died Feb. 2 of breast cancer at the Casey House Hospice in Rockville, Md. Kauffman began her federal government career as a Presidential Management Intern at the Department of Commerce, where she later managed Foreign Service training. She joined USAID in 1987 and worked in the training division in the Office of Personnel as a career counselor, training manager and analyst in workforce planning. In 1998, she was promoted to a management analyst position in the Policy, Planning and Information Management Division. She had worked as a hotel maid, toy company assembly line worker, teacher, social worker, librarian, labor organizer and Democratic party official.

Kauffman was ordained in 1997

and helped develop new congregations in the mid-Atlantic region, while continuing her work at USAID. Kauffman is survived by her husband, Gerald S. Schatz, a daughter, two stepsons and a granddaughter.

Mildred Ramsey, 48, died Jan. 10 in Washington, D.C. Ramsey worked for USAID for several years in the 1970s as a secretary in the Bureau for Near East/South Asia, Pakistan desk.

Hazel Kathryn Appelget Shorter, 99, died Feb. 9 of renal and colon failure at Kimball Medical Center in Lakewood, N.J. Shorter began her government career during World War II with the War Production Administration, working with war materiel production facilities in Detroit. She then went to the Department of State as a special assistant and later to USAID as a personal management specialist. She worked on international development programs in Israel, Korea, Lebanon, Vietnam and Brazil before retiring in 1965. After her brief retirement, she was recalled to work for the Department of State on special assignments until 1975.

USAID development efforts benefit U.S. economy

(continued from page 22)

IESC President Hobart ("Hobe") Gardiner told the group that "programs like GTN contribute a great deal to our domestic prosperity and demonstrate to the American people that foreign assistance is really an investment in America."

Gil Benjamin, vice president of Vortex Technologies Inc., praised GTN for helping his firm secure a \$750,000 satellite ground equipment contract in Cameroon.

In Chicago, Anderson spoke to a group of 30 GTN companies and local U.S. Export Assistance Center staff about the growing importance of the Internet in global commerce and how GTN was connecting U.S. firms to these expanding overseas trade opportunities.

Ken Campbell of Sub-Tech Corporation, one of the companies at the luncheon, commented that "GTN offers an opportunity for U.S. companies to make a direct connection with foreign buyers and

... an excellent way for small companies to test the waters of international commerce."

Anderson gave similar briefings in Seattle, Chapel Hill, N.C., and Charleston, S.C.

Holly Wise, director of USAID's Business Development Office, remarked, "In our own domestic outreach, GTN staff have been overwhelmed by the extent of U.S. public support for USAID's development efforts, especially when these efforts impact them

directly."

For additional information, consult these Web sites: www.usgtn.org; www.usaep.org., www.ecolinks.org. ■

—GTN staff **Gregg Baker**, **John Champagne** and **Erin Webster** contributed to this article.

USAID Library cited by Library of Congress for “impressive progress”

The Library of Congress’s Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) recognized the USAID Library for “outstanding, innovative, and sustained achievements during Fiscal Year 2000 by a federal library or information center.”

The FLICC awarded the USAID Library honorable mention in the 2000 Library/Information Center of the Year competition. The award cited the “impressive progress” that the USAID Library has made in “establishing itself as a full-service Agency library for the first time in 25 years and regaining its stature within the Agency as a primary knowledge gateway on international development.”

The USAID Library shares the

honorable mention FLICC award with the Goddard Space Flight Center Library.

The committee also commended the library’s direct contribution to the fulfillment of the agency’s mission and the new and creative services the library provides to its users.

Among the FY 2000 achievements that caught the FLICC’s eye, the USAID Library launched an online catalog at <http://library.info.usaid.gov/uhtbin/webcat/>, which provides access to its collection of over 10,000 monographs and periodicals from all sources active in international development. Via the catalog, users can perform searches, check the circulation status of library items, and

consult links to additional information relevant to their needs.

During FY 2000, the library organized “information marketplaces” in agency bureaus, with items selected specifically for their significance to those offices’ programs. It also implemented a “New This Month” automated mailing list that regularly informs subscribers of the latest acquisitions in its collection.

The library’s growing collection of materials relating to international development and agency information focuses particularly on sustainable development and economic assistance. USAID direct-hires, contractors and development partners can stop by the library, located in the Information Center on

the Mezzanine of the Ronald Reagan Building (behind the atrium’s brightly colored glass artwork).

The library staff also provides online database searching and can obtain materials via interlibrary loan on behalf of its clients, working closely with all of the Center for Development Information and Evaluation (CDIE) services to provide summaries and in-depth analyses of literature and development experience. ■

—Bense is a contractor for USAID’s Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination, Center for Development Information and Evaluation.